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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OCT 18 1966

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS--1964

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Marketing quotas for the 1964 crop of extra long staple cotton have been proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The proclamation is required by law whenever the total supply exceeds the normal supply by more than 8 percent.

Unless two-thirds of the extra long staple cotton growers voting in a referendum approve marketing quotas they will not continue in effect.

The date set for the referendum on marketing quotas for the 1964 crop of extra long staple cotton is December 10, 1963.

All growers who engaged in the production of the crop in 1963 are eligible to vote on the quotas.

Here is what the vote means:

If at least two-thirds of the growers who vote in the December 10 referendum approve quotas for the 1964 crop of extra long staple cotton:

*Price supports will be available to "eligible" growers (who comply with their acreage allotments) at the full level of supports to be announced later. (Price support for the 1963 crop is at an average of 53.17 cents per pound, representing 70 percent of parity.)

*A farmer who exceeds his acreage allotment will be subject to a quota penalty on his "excess" extra long staple cotton; the penalty will be the higher of (a) 50 percent of the parity price for extra long staple cotton as of June 15, 1964, or (b) 50 percent of the support price for extra long staple cotton. Until the penalty is paid, the farm's entire crop will be subject to a lien in favor of the United States.

If more than one-third of the growers who vote in the referendum disapprove the quotas:

*Price supports to eligible growers (who comply with their allotments) will be available at 50 percent of parity, as directed by law.

*Marketing quotas and penalties will not be in effect for the 1964 crop of extra long staple cotton.

To be eligible for the available extra long staple cotton price support, at whichever level is in effect, a grower must comply with his farm's acreage allotment. Whether or not growers approve quotas, allotments will be in effect for the 1964 crop of extra long staple cotton.

Quotas - Allotments.--Prospective supplies of extra long staple cotton for 1963-64 are estimated at 329,300 running bales--107,000 bales more than the normal supply of 222,300 bales.

As proclaimed by the Secretary, the 1964 national marketing quota for extra long staple cotton is 120,200 bales (500 pounds gross weight) and the national acreage allotment is 112,500 acres.

The national extra long staple cotton acreage allotment for 1964 is divided among States and counties designated as suitable for production of the crop on the basis of the acreage planted during the 5-year base period 1958-62, with certain adjustments as provided by law.

Quotas and the Farm.--Under marketing quotas, a farmer may market free of penalty all the extra long staple cotton produced on his farm in 1964 if he does not exceed his farm allotment for the crop. Within a time limit, the planted acreage on a farm may be adjusted to the farm allotment.

A farmer who has exceeded his farm's acreage allotment and who has not adjusted the acreage within the permitted time must pay a penalty on all his "excess" cotton. Generally, the "excess" cotton is the farm's normal yield multiplied by the acreage in excess of his allotment. If the producer establishes by a specified date that the actual yield is less than the normal yield, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) County Committee will reduce the amount of cotton subject to the penalty.

Allotments and the Farm.--All farms within designated areas on which extra long staple cotton was planted (or is considered to have been planted) in any of the years 1961, 1962, or 1963, will be eligible for cotton allotments in 1964 as "old extra long staple cotton farms." Other farms within designated areas may be considered for allotments as "new cotton farms" if the operator and owner meet certain eligibility requirements and if an application for such consideration is filed with the ASCS county office not later than the established closing date. The requirements for acreage to be regarded as planted to cotton when cotton was not actually planted cover a number of conditions. Growers who have questions about the conditions under which acreage is considered as planted to cotton should consult the ASCS county office.

An extra long staple cotton allotment may be released for reapportionment to other farms. Within certain limitations, such released allotment will be considered as having been planted in determining the future allotments for the farm from which released.

Farmer's Right of Appeal. Provision is made for a farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm acreage allotment to ask for review of his case. This procedure is described in detail in the notice each grower receives about his farm allotment.

For further information, see your ASC County Committee.